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V.—THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE LETTERS OF CICERO TO ATTICUS IN THE VATICAN LIBRARY.

There are in the Vatican Library fourteen MSS of the Letters of Cicero to Atticus, viz. Vaticanani 1691, 1692, 2878, 2879, 3249, 3250; Palatini 1495, 1508, 1509, 1510; Ottoboniani 1413, 2035, 2041; and Urbinas 322. Of these, Lehmann collated the last and pronounced judgment upon it (*De Ciceronis ad Atticum epistulis recensendis et emendandis*, pp. 42-4). He also reports that he had investigated Vatt. 1691, 1692, and Ottob. 1413, and found them to be "codices omnes simillimi Medicei et s (Urb. 322)." It is proposed in this paper to describe together all of these MSS now in the Vatican.

It may be stated at the outset that this number of MSS of the Letters to Atticus is far exceeded by that of the *Epistulae ad Familiares*, of which there are 57, containing all or part of the letters.¹

I. *Codex Palatinus* 1495.—This is a parchment MS of the XVth century, in folio, having 184 leaves measuring 35 by 24 centimetres, and with 34 lines on a page. It is finely written and well preserved, with illuminated capitals at the beginning of each book and simple capitals at the beginning of each letter. The Greek words are almost always omitted, but space has usually been left for them in the text, and there are few glosses. In the letters to Brutus and Quintus, the Greek words have sometimes been inserted by another hand. In the first 30 folia there are a few corrections.

The MS contains:

11-101, epp. ad Brutum liber I.

101-321, epp. ad Q. frat. libri III.

321-341, ep. ad Octavianum.

¹ Vatt. 1494, 1495, 1684-1690, 1692, 1751, 1755, 8088, 9367; Palatt. 492, 496, 598, 607, 1496-1507, 1707, 1741; Ottob. 1036, 1176, 1230, 1295, 1510, 1512, 1615, 1709, 1756, 1828, 1851, 2037, 2144, 2419, 2992; Urb. 313, 316; Cappon. 15; Regg. 1532, 1626, 1657, 1696, 1778, 1871, 1876. Epp. ad Q. frat., Ottob. 1267, 1504.

34r-184, epp. ad Atticum libri XVI, with the same lacuna (I 18. 1-19. 11) as the Codex Mediceus.

A comparison of the test readings employed by Lehmann in the above-mentioned monograph, pp. 45-9, to determine the relation between MSS of the Σ and Δ classes, and which number 78, taken from all parts of the letters, shows that, with perhaps four minor and wholly unimportant variations, Pal. 1495 agrees perfectly with Δ , and is therefore a mere copy of M, having no independent value.

II. *Codex Palatinus* 1508.—This is a parchment MS of the XVth century, in folio, having 248 leaves measuring 27 by 17 centimetres, and with 32 lines on a page. It is exceedingly well written, in a hand which has a somewhat more pronounced tendency towards the cursive than is usually the case at this period. There are illuminations at the beginnings of the books, and capitals at the beginning of the letters, set in the margin. The Greek words are written out in the text in the first hand, and there are no glosses. A few corrections have also been made by the first hand. On a blank page is written: "Hic liber est Alexandri Necosansis f(or s)anestris."

The MS contains:

1v-15r, epp. ad Brutum liber I.

15r-45v, epp. ad Q. fratr. libri III.

45v-48r, ep. ad Octavianum.

48r-248r, epp. ad Atticum libri XVI. Bk. I is complete, but bk. XVI ends with non serventur 16B. 8.

248v, ep. Plutarchi ad Traianum.

The numbering of the books runs from the beginning, so that ad Brutum I is called ad Atticum I, and ad Atticum I appears as V.

An examination of the test readings shows that this MS agrees with Σ against Δ in only the following cases: I 3. 3 hoc <eo> ad te, Δ hoc [eo] ad te; II 1. 1 laetatus sum <me> aliquanto, Δ laetatus sum [me] aliquanto; IV 12 esse <idibus> enim, Δ esse [idibus] enim; V 20. 3 discessimus <interim> scis enim, Δ discessimus [interim] scis enim; VI 7. 2 sed <plane> volo, Δ sed [plane] volo; XIII 9. 1 <Dolabella . . . diligentissime quae>, Δ om.; 10. 3 Brutus si quid <egerit>, Δ Brutus si quid [egerit]; 24 Ciceronem vidisse Corcyrae, Δ Ciceronem vidisse currere; XIV 13b. 5 animus tuus <mihi> magis patuit, Δ animus tuus [mihi] magis patuit.

In all but one of these nine cases, the variation consists of the presence of a word or words omitted in M. In three cases this MS has readings different from both Σ and Δ , but of no importance. These few agreements with Σ and the fact that the M lacuna in bk. I does not occur, would seem to show that the MS presents the M tradition, but with interpolations from Σ .

III. *Codex Palatinus* 1509.—This is a paper MS of the end of the XVth or beginning of the XVIth century, in folio, having 210 leaves measuring 19 by 28.5 centimetres, and with 31 lines on a page. It is well written and preserved, the hand being somewhat like that of the preceding MS. The different books begin with scrolls in the margin, and the letters with colored capitals. The Greek words are written in the text by the first hand, with glosses over them in red ink. On the blank page at the beginning we read: "hunc librum Gruterus in collectione sua vocat Palatinum tertium."

The MS contains:

11-13r, epp. ad Brutum liber I.

13r-14v, ep. ad Octavianum.

15r-42r, epp. ad Q. fratr. libri III.

42r-210v, epp. ad Atticum libri XVI. Bk. I is complete, but XVI 16C, E, F are lacking.

On examining the test passages of the first seven books, it is found that this MS agrees with Σ against Δ in I 3. 3; 6. 1; II 1. 1; IV 12; VI 72, and that there is no lacuna in bk. I. It appears then that this MS is entirely similar in origin to the previous one, Pal. 1508, though probably somewhat later. A few mistakes in 1508 have been corrected in 1509, and in XII 3. 2, where both MSS omit the last three lines of the letter (sed ludis . . . plurimam), 1509 adds "vale. me ut fecisti semper ama."

We have then interpolations of this sort in a text which is itself copied from a contaminated original, and we can attach no value to the MS.

IV. *Codex Palatinus* 1510.—This is a paper MS of the late XVth or early XVIth century, in folio, having 129 leaves measuring 33 by 23 centimetres, and having 28 lines on a page. It is also well written and preserved. The separate books begin with large, and the letters with small, colored capitals. The Greek words are wanting, but space has regularly been left for them,

and there are no glosses. On the first leaf is written: "Palatinus quartus dicitur in collectione Gruteri."

The MS contains:

11-18r, epp. ad Brutum liber I.

18r-58r, epp. ad Q. fratr. libri III.

58r-60v, ep. ad Octavianum.

61r-129r, epp. ad Atticum libri I-III; IV 1-4, 14, 16. 1-4. 10-12, 18. 1-3 with the loss of two or three lines; V 1-8, 10; IX 2, 3, 4, 6. 4-6A.

An examination of the readings of this MS shows that it agrees in *every* case with the Σ class against Δ , and therefore represents faithfully the non-Medicean tradition. In view of the small number of these MSS as yet known, it has some independent value, and its fragmentary condition is to be greatly regretted. A complete collation is most desirable.

V. *Codex Vaticanus* 1691.—This is a parchment MS in folio, having 251 leaves measuring 31 by 21 centimetres, and with 33 lines on a page. From its close resemblance to 1692, it was probably written in Florence about 1475. It has the usual illuminations at the beginning of the books and capitals at the beginning of the letters.

The MS contains: epp. ad Brutum liber I; epp. ad Q. fratr. libri I 1-3. 3 (iocundum fuit), II; ep. ad Octavianum; ff. 47r-250r, epp. ad Atticum libri XVI, bk. I being complete.

VI. *Codex Vaticanus* 1692.—This is also a parchment MS in folio, having 325 leaves measuring 37.5 by 26 centimetres, and with 36 lines on a page. There are the same illuminations and capitals as in No. 1691. On the first blank page is written: "Scriptus fuit florentie. Vespasianus librarius transcribere fecit" (circa 1475).

The MS contains: epp. ad Brutum liber I; epp. ad Q. fratr. libri III; ep. ad Octavianum; ff. 35r-180v, epp. ad Atticum libri XVI, with no lacuna in bk. I, but bk. XVI ends with 16B. 8 (serventur magnam).

As Lehmann (op. cit., p. 45) had examined these last two MSS and reported them "simillimi Medicei et s," any further investigation was of course unnecessary, although it was made.

VII. *Codex Vaticanus* 2878.—This is a paper MS of the XVth century, in folio, having 170 leaves measuring 29 by 21 centi-

metres, and with some difference in the number of lines on a page. The writing is of two styles, the first extending over 83 leaves and being an inferior bookhand with a tendency to flourishes and cursive elements. This is also, apparently, the work of more than one scribe. The second style is that of a fine bookhand, which fills the rest of the MS. In the first 83 leaves there are 38 or 39 lines on each page, while throughout the second hand there are 46. All the letters are separated by the salutations written out in capitals. The Greek words are wanting, and there are no glosses of any sort.

The MS contains :

11-12v, epp. ad Brutum liber I, omitting 1-3. 1 (certe nisi).

12v-43r, epp. ad Q. fratr. libri III.

43v-45v, ep. ad Octavianum.

46r-170v, epp. ad Atticum libri XVI, with the following lacunae :
I 18. 1 reperire ex magna—20. 1 cum Pompeiano (the M lacuna) ;
III 2, 8 ; XV 21. 3 aliquid—16. 1 ; XVI 3. 5 nomina—6. 2 revocat
me ; 16A. 6 velle intellexeram to end of book.

There is also much confusion in the text of the later books. An examination of this MS shows that it too belongs exclusively to the Medicean family and has no independent value.

VIII. *Codex Vaticanus* 2879.—This is a parchment MS of the XVth century, in folio, having 87 leaves. Spaces have been left at the beginning of each letter for colored capitals, but none have been made. The Greek words are wanting, but spaces have regularly been left for them. There are no glosses, but a few corrections and notes in the margin.

The MS contains :

11-17v, epp. ad Brutum liber I.

18r-58v, epp. ad Q. fratr. libri III.

58v-61v, ep. ad Octavianum.

62v-87v, epp. ad Atticum libri I, II 1-4. 5 perspeximus nostra.

In this small fragment of the Letters to Atticus all the readings are those of M.

IX. *Codex Vaticanus* 3249.—This is a parchment MS of the XVth century, having 160 leaves measuring 29 by 21 centimetres, and with 29 lines on a page, and exceedingly well written. There are illuminations at the beginning of each book and colored capitals at the beginning of the letters. The Greek words are

inserted in red ink, with glosses in the margin, in the first hand, M¹. The corrections in the text and margin are in a later hand, M².

The MS contains:

11-15v, epp. ad Brutum liber I.

15v-49v, epp. ad Q. fratr. libri III.

49v-51v, ep. ad Octavianum.

52r-160, epp. ad Atticum libri I-VIII 12D. 2 verbis committendum sit.

The text agrees in all the test passages with Δ except in I 20. 1 *dederas et nunc epistolae*, and II 1. 5 *plebeiorum*, which are ζ readings. In both these places corrections have been made by M², and they are the Δ readings. In four cases—I 2. 2 *Ianuario mense*, 3. 3 *hoc [eo] ad*, 5. 4 *duxi scribere*, 6. 1 *par [in hoc]*—the original Δ reading of the text has been corrected by M² into the ζ form, viz. *ianuario ineunte*, *hoc <eo> ad*, *duxi rescribere*, *par <in hoc>*. This is a somewhat curious combination. The MS manifestly belongs to the Medicean family, but the corrector had access to some MS of the ζ class of which, however, he made but sparing use. It is probable too that the MS from which this was copied had been emended already from ζ.

X. *Codex Vaticanus* 3250.—This is a parchment MS of the XVth century, in folio, having 253 leaves measuring 30.5 by 19 centimetres, and with 30 lines on a page. It is well written, with illuminated capitals at the beginning of the books and simple capitals at the beginning of the letters. The Greek words are written in the text in the scribe's hand, and some of the glosses. There are then numerous glosses of both the Greek words and others, as well as corrections, in black ink, in the hand of the editor (*Salicetus* or *Regius*, see below), and, further, some corrections and glosses, in red ink, in what is possibly a third hand, although it is difficult to speak with certainty.

The MS contains:

11-13r, epp. ad Brutum liber I.

13r-44r, epp. ad Q. fratr. libri III.

44r-46r, ep. ad Octavianum.

46r-253r, epp. ad Atticum libri XVI, complete in bk. I.

By way of preface we find the following dedicatory letter:—

Salicetus Bononiensis et Ludovicus Regius Corneliensis Augustino Maffeo. Ecce studiosissime litterarum cultor Augustine,

volumina epistolarum M. Tullii ad M. Brutum, Q. Ciceronem fratrem et T. Pomponium Atticum, tibi ut morem gereremus, recognovimus. Mendosissimumque codicem utpote indignum qui sic inter lectissimos tuos numeraretur, quantum fieri tantis in tenebris potuit castigatione subiecimus, recognitione etiam bis repetita variisque adiuta exemplaribus. Opus sane operosum et plenum difficultatis quam nec obsequendi tibi cupido potuit, nec pervigil cura vincere. Progredi enim necesse fuit a priore epistola usque ad extremum suspenso pede, velut inter sentes ac rubos. Adeo nullus prope versiculus fuit vitio carens, quippe qui exscripsit, ultro mendis iisse videtur obviam. Nec satis est aestimare maius ne illi fuerit Ciceronis scripta depravandi studium an perdendi membranas. Quod facere solent Librarii, quom vel minus iusta iis proposita est laboris merces, vel eorum segnior manus accusatur. Tunc enim maxime peccat velocitas; et quantum a tarditate discessit tantum adhaerit mendae. Horum igitur librorum incuria vel potius conatu praecipiti, effectum est ut epistolarum ad Atticum ea minor sit pars quae melior. Et ut fateamur ingenue per quos proficiamus, Iacobo Card. Papien. et Ioanni Episcopo Alariensi viris nostra aetate doctissimis decet acceptum ferre quicquid lucis in his datur cernere. Illi enim ex sudato diu labore quamquam non plenam attulerint, pro beneficio tamen habendum est quominus multo per eos hallucinamur. Quare si quod legendo non planum obscurumve offendes, neglegentiae nostrae ne tribuas. Illos tibi proponas a quorum vestigiis ne transversum quidem unguem digressi sumus. Non enim fuit propositum emendare prorsus epistolas secretioribus perscriptas notis quarum haud scimus an satis ex primis Ciceronis Archtypis [*sic*] possent erui sensa. Illud profecto miramur, cum extet locupletissimum Corneli Nepotis testimonium de his ad Atticum libris, quos undecim fuisse tantummodo refert, quo pacto posterioribus aevi numerosior distinctio fit. Ad sexdecim enim excrevere. Cur non idem libris de Gloria, de re. p., de minuendo dolore contigit? Non idem quoque Laudatione Catonis, Commentariis consulatus, Poematis graece et latine scriptis? Quorum ne sceda quidem brevior ad nostros devenit atavos. Ridenda sane res, undecim hos peperisse quinque, cum de tot Ciceronis aequalium ipsius scilicet Pomponii Sallustii Varronis ac minorum Livii Curtii Taciti multorumque praeterea thesauris maior pars perierit. Caeterum nec suspicari possumus in iisdem epistolis et caeteris ad Lentulum unde sit tanta perversio. Pleraeque enim praeposterae,

indigestae promiscuae, tamen cumulatae. Quod si qui eas emisissent ac emendare conati sunt recte animadvertissent, rationeque temporum habita, dedissent suum cuique locum, minor esset profecto universae synagogae difficultas. Sed haec tu legens aestimabis facilius. Et si quid ex facultate intelligendi deerit, id tuo demes ex desiderio. Compensari poterit cum hoc obscuritatis incommodo beneficium cognitionis tot rerum dignarum, quot sive dicendi characterem exquisitissimum, sive Atticos et urbanos sales requiris raro alibi legisse fatebere. Et tu Cornelii ipsius Nepotis utamur verbis contextam [*sic*], si haec leges temporum illorum historiam non multum desiderabis. Cave existimes ad imitandum utiliorem Caecilium alii Senecam et caeteros id genus in delitiis habeant. Quos quidem non improbamus. Unicuique enim sponsam suam. Sed quemadmodum illos illi legendos amandosque sibi proponunt, ita nobis concedant ut hunc perpetuo habeamus in manibus. Non opere pretium est sigillatim exequi in quibus hic praestet ne praescriptione nostra Ciceronis laus altero Cicerone egens minuatur. Caeterum is tibi fuit ab ineunte aetate studiorum amore ut haec longe melius expendisse te existemus quam nos attigisse. Tantummodo scire te volumus attente nos loquentem cum Attico Ciceronem audisse, et exemplariorum fidelem fecisse collationem quod etiam stigmosa pagina lituraeque multa indicabit. Nobis certe corruptionis tollendae excerpendarumque adnotationum maior cura fuit, quam servandi candorem marginibus. Caeteri codices in speciosissima tua supellectili castitate et nitore se tuebantur ab illotis manibus,—hic amissis decore et specie nec assiduos usus vitabit nec ullius contactum refugiet. Vale et quas habes fortunas animi bonis iunctas tibi Deus perpetuet!

Of these two scholars to whom the editors express their special indebtedness, the first-named appears to have been Jacopo Piccolomini, who was born in 1422, became Bishop of Pavia in 1460, and Cardinal the next year. In 1477 he was translated to the Bishopric of Frascati, and died in 1479. The second, Ioannes Antonius de Buxiis, sometimes wrongly named Ioannes Andreas, Bishop of Aleria, was a noted scholar of the period, who died in 1475, and whose monument is in S. Pietro in Vincoli at Rome. A letter from this same scholar to Pope Paul II is prefixed to the editio princeps of the Letters to Atticus published in Rome and Venice in 1470. From the way in which the editors speak of these two men and of their assistance in revising the text, it

would certainly be inferred that they were at the time incumbents of the offices named in their titles, and hence that the MS was written between 1461 and 1475.

There is in the Vatican Library an early edition of the Letters to Atticus which was, until two years ago, placed among the MSS and numbered *Codex Ottobonianus* 1711. At the beginning of this book we find the same dedicatory letter which has just been quoted from Cod. Vat. 3250. It begins: Bartholomaeus Salicetus Bononiensis et Ludovicus Regius Corneliensis Augustino Maffeo S., and then continues as above, except for a few unimportant verbal changes and the omission of the paragraphs "Caeterum nec suspicari—demes ex desiderio" and "vaticinationemque—plane deprehendes." At the end of the volume is printed the following letter:

Augustino Maphaeo Ludovicus Regius Corneliensis Patrono benemerenti S. Non te praeterit, unice ac studiosissime Romanarum rerum illustrator et vindex Augustine, quantum operae laboris atque industriae superiore anno impenderimus, ut mendo-sissimum tuum Codicem epistolarum ad T. P. Atticum, quem pro maximis tuis erga nos et innumerabilibus beneficiis, tuo tamen iussu, recognoscendum susceperamus, tibi accuratissime castigatum omnique ex parte integrum redderemus. Quod quidem assequi nobis cupidissime optantibus non modo non licuit, verum-etiam in tanta omnium quaecumque ad manus nostras provenerunt exemplariorum corruptione vel confusione potius (provenere autem quam plurima et varia) id ipsum vel optare vel in spe ponere, vix hercle liberum aut sanae mentis fuit. Nos tamen quantum pervigili cura et assiduo vehementique studio tantis in tenebris atque erroribus efficere potuimus, Codicem ipsum tuum supra quam dici possit inculcatum et undique depravatum recognitione tunc bis repetita paulo apertiore et candidiore reddidimus. In quo videlicet cum spei tuae non mediocriter (ut tibi visum est) nobis vero non ex integro satisfecerimus. Cumque praeterea intelligeres has divinas M. T. Ciceronis Epistolas iam diu neglegenter in tanta librorum omnium ubertate suppressas, ab omnibus literarum cultoribus avidissime et quodam quasi convicio quotidie efflagitari, non es passus diutius in hoc desiderio et iustissima cupiditate laborare studiosos. Itaque sub tuo Archetypo nostra cura recognito, circiter octingenta volumina Romani Bibliopolae te libente et cohortante imprimenda curarunt, quo scilicet

Ciceronianae facundiae Cultores ex hoc divino Epistolarum cumulo tanquam ex uberrimo fonte dicendi copiam et facultatem una cum multarum rerum cognitione sibi facilius comparare possent, et tua nihilominus peculiaris illa liberalitas qua omnes Romanae Achademiae claros viros et ingenia studiosorum cum summa laude quotidie foves et amplecteris, apud caeteros quoque bonarum literarum sectatores magis et magis inclaresceret. Cui provinciae cum nos qui omnia tibi debere fatemur ingenue praeficiendos esse volueris, omni qua potuimus vigilantia et conatu perpetuo curavimus, ut nulla pagina imprimeretur quae non prius esset a nobis ociose et pensiculate regustata. Verum cum in toto volumine multas partes adeo vitiosas et mutilatas offenderimus, ut nulla nec cura nec assiduo labore sanari et in integrum restitui potuerint, operae precium fore putavimus, id imprimis curare, ut loci vel librariorum indiligentia vel temporum vitia sic passim depravati et corrupti quicque adeo essent paulo obscuriores Asteriscis in omnibus voluminibus notarentur minusculis, quo perspicaciora in iis enodandis ac rectius corrigendis ingenia se deinceps pro ocium cum aliqua voluptate valeant exercere, et quod nobis propter rei difficultatem ac fidelium quoque exemplariorum inopiam, prorsus facere non licuit, omnia candidiora et apertiora reddere. . . . Vale.

I can find no further information about this Ludovicus Regius Corneliensis. We should of course identify Bartholomaeus Silicetus Bononiensis with the famous jurisconsult of Bologna, if the latter had not died in 1412.

Augustinus Maffeus might perhaps be the distinguished citizen of Verona who had, at the beginning of the XVIth century, made quite a large collection of Roman antiquities, if Cod. Ott. 3250 was really written as late as 1489 (see below).

On the last page is a Latin epigram addressed to Augustinus Maphaeus by Pomponius Laetus, and at the bottom: "Impressa Romae per Magistrum Eucharium Silber alias Franck natione Alemannum: Anno domini MCCCCLXXXX post kal. Augusti." This edition, then, was printed at Rome in 1490. The corrections and glosses are in red and black ink, in the same hand as most of those in Cod. Vat. 3250, i. e. the hand of the editor, either Bartholomaeus Salicetus or Ludovicus Regius. Schweiger describes another edition similar to this in every respect, with the same introductory letter and the epigram of Pomponius Laetus, but without place or date. They are practically the same edition.

From what is said in these letters and from the identity of the correctors' hands, we are justified in inferring that Cod. Vat. 3250 is the "mendosissimum Codicem" which served as copy for the printed edition, and further, according to Ludovicus' statement, that the MS itself was written "superiore anno"—that is, in 1489, if the date given on the last page is really the date of the first appearance of this edition. The fact that the undated edition just mentioned is apparently the same, raises a suspicion as to the truth of the "superiore anno." If the MS was written in 1489, Iacobus Cardinalis Papiensis and Ioannes Episcopus Aleriensis had both been dead for some years, and the way in which they are spoken of is misleading. If they were still alive, the MS must date before 1475, and "superiore anno" is wrong.

As regards the text of the MS, it appears that it reproduces for the most part the Medicean, but with an admixture of Σ , and that the editors, in making corrections, had before them MSS of the Σ class. For example, out of 37 test passages, the scribe followed M in 32 and Σ in 5, but in 8 instances more the corrector has inserted the Σ readings. The MS is undoubtedly of some value in helping us to trace out the commingling of the two traditions, and because of its connection with these two early Roman editions.

XI. *Codex Urbinas* 322.—This is a parchment MS of the XVth century, in folio, having 238 leaves measuring 35 by 24 centimetres, and with 34 lines on a page. It is admirably written, with illuminations at the beginning of the books and colored capitals at the beginning of the letters. The Greek words inserted in the text, in red ink, and the glosses in the margin are in the same hand as the text, but slightly smaller. In those cases where the Greek is omitted, space has usually been left.

The MS contains:

11-13r, epp. ad Brutum liber I.

13r-42r, epp. ad Q. fratr. libri III.

43r-44v, ep. ad Octavianum.

45r-238, epp. ad Atticum libri XVI, complete in bk. I.

For a collation of this MS see Lehmann, pp. 43-4. His conclusion is as follows: "s (i. e. cod. Urb. 322) cum simillimus codicis Medicei, non tot aut tam gravibus lectionibus cum C, Z, W consentit quam E, N, H, O, R, P = Σ ; cum vero s multis neque levibus lectionibus cum Σ consentiat, Σ vero non pendeat ex M, s quoque sui iuris esse neque ex M ortum esse iudico: nisi

forte quis naturali quodam sensu interpolationes odorandi prae-ditus dicet, id quod non facile probari potest, parentem codicis Urbinatis esse ortum ex M, istum vero parentem, antequam s describeretur, ex Σ interpolationes accepisse." It is altogether probable that this second alternative is the true one, but "non facile probari potest."

XII. *Codex Ottobonianus* 1413.—This is a parchment MS of the XVth century, in small folio, having 273 leaves measuring 25 by 17 centimetres, and with 30 lines on a page. At the beginning of each book and letter, space has been left for illuminations and capitals, which have never been filled in. The Greek words are usually wanting, but in a few cases they have been inserted by a later hand. There are no glosses.

The MS contains:

11r-16r, epp. ad Brutum liber I.

16r-51v, epp. ad Q. fratr. libri III.

51v-54r, ep. ad Octavianum.

54r-272v, epp. ad Atticum libri XVI, complete in bk. I.

272v, ep. Philippi ad Aristotelem.

273r, ep. Plutarchi ad Traianum.

An examination of this MS confirms Lehmann's judgment (p. 45) "simillimus Medicei," in spite of the absence of the Medicean lacuna in bk. I, and shows its entire lack of independent value.

XIII. *Codex Ottobonianus* 2035.—This is a paper MS of the end of the XVth or early XVIth century, having 192 leaves measuring 28 by 21 centimetres, and with 34 lines on a page. The writing is only mediocre. The Greek words have regularly been inserted in a hand which is either that of the scribe or of the same time. In the few cases where the Greek has been omitted, space has been left. There are many glosses both of the Greek words and of others, which date from about the same period, but were written in a different ink, which has faded badly.

According to the Inventarium, "in fine legitur, 'Liber Augustini Maffei,'" but this line is not now to be found.

The MS contains:

11r-10r, ep. ad Brutum liber I.

10r-35r, epp. ad Q. fratr. libri III.

35r-36v, ep. ad Octavianum.

37r-192r, epp. ad Atticum libri XVI, complete in bk. I.

The readings in the test passages in this MS agree in every case with Δ except one: II 1. 5 duxi rescribere (Σ) instead of duxi scribere (Δ); and a very few and absolutely unimportant cases where the MS varies slightly from both Δ and Σ .

XIV. *Codex Ottobonianus* 2041.—This is a paper MS of the same period as the preceding, having 246 leaves measuring 35 by 24 centimetres, and with 32 lines on a page. It is more carelessly written than No. 2035, and the colored capitals at the beginning of the letters have frequently been left unmade. The books are numbered from the beginning, so that the first book of the Letters to Atticus is numbered "ad Atticum V." Spaces have been left for the Greek words, which have only infrequently been inserted. There are many glosses, both of Greek and Latin words, and a few corrections in the margin by a probably somewhat later hand.

The MS contains:

2r-13v, epp. ad Brutum liber I.

13v-42v, epp. ad Q. fratr. libri III.

42v-234r, epp. ad Atticum libri XVI, complete in bk. I, but XVI 3-15 are missing, and the order in XVI 16ABCDEF is confused so that they run ABECFD.

234r-236r, ep. ad Octavianum.

236r-239r, vacant.

239r-245r, ex historiis latinis Corneli Nepotis Vita Pomponii Attici.

245v, ep. officialium studii Florentini ad Iohannem Lamolam. XIII l. 1446.

246r, ep. Caroli Aretini ad eundem III kl. Aug. 1446.

This MS is precisely similar to No. 2035, agreeing with it even in its slight divergences from both Δ and Σ , and is of equal worthlessness.

Of these fourteen MSS in the Vatican, the only ones of importance are: Cod. Urb. 322, which represents a commingling of the two texts, but has an independent value; Cod. Vat. 3250, which, though an interpolated text, is of assistance in tracing out the course of these interpolations; and Cod. Pal. 1510, which belongs to the Σ class entirely.

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